

PYTHIAN KNIGHTS RECEIVE

Visiting Chief
Fethers is
Honored.

RECEPTION AND
BALL FOR LEADER

Uniform Rank Makes a Brave
Show—Fine Address on Tenets
of the Order.

GALLANT Knights of the Order of Pythias and fair ladies, greeted Supreme Chancellor Ogden F. Fethers and Mrs. Fethers in Progress Hall last evening, and afterwards danced before the distinguished guests until the midnight hour had come and all too swiftly sped away. The Knights in their handsome dark uniforms with trimmings of red and wearing the cross-hilted swords, presented a brave appearance. The reception was a pleasant affair and the distinguished chief of the great order increased the bond of friendship existing between himself and the Sir Knights in an address which teemed with the noble principles of the order.

Progress hall was handsomely decorated. Upon the walls were hung shields, emblematic of the order, emblazoned with the Pythian motto, suspended against crossed swords and spears. The archway beneath which the Supreme Chancellor received the guests and afterwards sat and watched the dancers was an artistic feature. The platform was fringed with potted plants and appropriately draped with flags. Upon this were the Hawaiian musicians who played the airs of Hawaii nei while the Sir Knights and their ladies tripped away in the deus tempe and the waltz.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the Uniformed Rank, K. of P., twenty-five strong, marched into the hall in command of Captain Salter, and Lieutenants J. H. McKeague and O. Whitehead, and forming in two lines facing each other awaited the coming of the chief. When the latter arrived the Sir Knights bared their swords and raised them over the intervening space until the points almost touched. The Supreme Chancellor, with Mrs. Fethers leaning upon his arm, and accompanied by Sir Knight Towse, and Sir Knight and Mrs. Sinclair and Mrs. Alvinza Haywards, passed between the lines and stood beneath the arch of bunting, where the guests were received. The Paris gown worn by Mrs. Fethers was made expressly for the state dinner given by President and Mrs. McKinley to the United States Commissioners to the Paris exposition of 1900, on their return to the States. Mr. Fethers was vice president of the Paris commissioners.

Previous to the opening waltz the Supreme Chancellor was prevailed upon to make an address, and he responded in a patriotic speech. He said, in part, as follows:

"I am told that this is the first visit of a Supreme Chancellor to the Hawaiian Islands. If all the good men who have held the office before me had had any realization or appreciation of the delights of a visit to these Islands, and of the courtesies extended upon the part of brother knights, I am sure that they would all have left the shores of California and come to Honolulu. I cannot quite understand why I am the first one to come here, in view of the royal pleasures that have been extended to me and to my wife, and to Mrs. Haywards, a member of our little party. I want to thank you all most sincerely for the pleasures we have had since we came here. As to myself, I am a little banged up, but as the saying goes, am still in the ring. I don't see my brothers often enough, but I understand their wives object to their husbands coming to see me in the evenings. The women are prone to be a bit fault-finding. I suppose that is your mission in life, but I am very glad indeed to see so many ladies of Honolulu here. Of course every one

of you understands perfectly well that the order of Knights of Pythias does not recognize women as our equals. (Laughter.) You are always our superiors. (Applause.) The Pythian stands guard at the portals of every home. He is a sentinel upon duty at all times, day and night, standing sponsor for the sacredness of the home and all that is in it. The Pythian is a gentleman, a gentleman in the highest and best acceptance of the word. He always wears that grand old name, and the best definition that I have ever heard of it occurs in an old English play where one of the actors says to another, "But pray you, who is your gentleman, withal?" The answer comes, "He who fears God, loves dogs, and is always respectful to women." (Applause.) It is the highest and the best and noblest work that men can do. The truths are taught the Pythian at the altar in the subordinate lodge that he is the custodian of society, that he is a stalwart arm of the nation, and one who in that white heat of patriotic devotion, can stand at the stake and let songs of triumph issue from his lips while his hands fall in ashes at his feet; the man who can guard wife and children as he guards his God; the man who, under no circumstances, allows words to pollute his lips that are not clean and wholesome; concerning wife, mother and daughter and his home; that man is in the same bundle that is bound by the same ties as the one who always stands for God, home and country.

You can risk whatever you have upon what he shall do when the hour of peril or need comes. These are the lessons of Pythianism. You brothers in the order, you wives and daughters of these brothers, please remember that these are the great lessons of the order. This is what we teach—God, country, home, and we do not, at any time permit any profanation of either. (Applause.)

At the conclusion of Mr. Fethers' address the musicians played a waltz, and for the rest of the evening dancing was enjoyed. The evening's entertainment was in charge of the following knights: H. J. Gallagher, J. W. Kidwell, G. Erickson, F. Kidwell, A. V. Gear, Ed Towse, C. V. M. Forster, Dr. Sinclair.

AT THOMAS SQUARE.



New Attractions in the Park.

NO OLD MEMBERS OF SECOND CONGREGATION ON REGISTER

Only a Score of New Comers Join Bishop
Willis' Parish for the Purpose of
Voting for Officials.

WHEN the question upon the election of wardens and vestrymen comes up at the meeting this evening of the congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral, there will be in the neighborhood of 160 votes cast, if the estimates of the officers are not too wide of the mark. The registration of members of the congregation, according to the announcement of Bishop Willis, was closed last evening at 9 o'clock, when Mr. Edmund Siles, in charge of the register, closed the book. It was a quiet evening for the registrar and when the lists were closed there had been put down about 150 names, including some of those who have been in the past registered as members of the two congregations which have worshipped at the cathedral in the list of members of the now congregation of the cathedral there are less than twenty names of persons who have been known as the second congregation of the cathedral in the past. Some of these who put down their names are believed to have acted from the fact that when the American Bishop comes here it will be to institute a new order in more ways than one, and that it will be only those who are now in the rolls that may have any official connection with the church matters during the year. This of course affects both business relations with the congregation for there will be no change of the dues of the church in any one.

A partition of the church into two congregations of mankind, persons who since their recent coming to the city

have affiliated themselves with the second congregation. In many cases these persons have let it be known that they do not have any feeling in the matter, but that they expect that they will enter the church under American jurisdiction without any of the prejudices of the past and ready to accept the ministrations of any one who may be sent to take up the work of the parish.

Officials of the first congregation of the cathedral insist there has been prepared no list of candidates to be offered at the meeting, and they say that nominations will be made both from the new comers and the kamaianas. There has been much of explanation during the past few days and this seemed to be reached yesterday when Canon Kitchin, in person, showed the way clearly to several churchmen of the second congregation side, and officers of the Bishop's followers went out into the highways and sought for proselytes. In some cases adding a name to the list of the church. On the part of the clergy there was no effort to influence the number, only to explain the situation. Some of those who put down their names are believed to have acted from the fact that when the American Bishop comes here it will be to institute a new order in more ways than one, and that it will be only those who are now in the rolls that may have any official connection with the church matters during the year.

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the entire controversy, said last evening when the result of the registration had been made known: "I am extremely sorry that this condition of affairs exists in the church. There should have been a union of the people, for since it was the second congregation which has been so active in the demonstrations in favor of American jurisdiction, the new Bishop may very well look askance at such churchmanship as will lead the people to refuse to ally themselves with a congregation simply because of old differences which are about to disappear. It will be a serious question for some of those ever anxious Americans to answer when they are asked why they had so much to say when they were not even members of a congregation."

Much has been said of the reasons behind the action of Bishop Willis at this time. For myself I cannot speak for him. But it would appear to be just like his magnanimity to take this step at the expense of his own feelings for the purpose of leaving a clean field for his successor. However, this question is settled, whether now or later, whether by the present Bishop or another, there is sure to be some friction. Bishop Willis saw this and so went into the case and decided that he would try and bring the two branches of the church together and bear the odium, so that the new Bishop would have no difficulties to contend with when he comes.

I am of opinion that when the stipulations which were entered into when the two congregations were formed are placed before the new Bishop, he will not find that Bishop Willis has acted with other than fairness. From inquiry made in the States I have come to the conclusion that the Bishop had a definite question when he considered that he had licensed a minister, who was an official of the government, a had department as well as pastor of a congregation, and that he had to face the position of the spiritual welfare of the people, thus deprived of the pastoral services of the rectors of the parish.

Well, the fact is clearly demonstrated that there can be no union of the two churchly elements now, and the new Bishop will have to fight out his question and draw his own conclusions as to the Christianly conduct of the people.

TRADES COUNCIL WORKING

Union Men Moving
to Fight the
Orientals.

WILL ORGANIZE
ALL THE CRAFT

Once They Have Power Battle
Against Cheap Skilled Labor
Will Be Inaugurated.

WHEN the newly formed Trades Council shall have brought into its membership all the organized trades of the city, there will be inaugurated a campaign against Oriental skilled labor, which is expected to make an impression upon Honolulu, and may have the effect of driving back to the plantations hundreds of the laborers now working at the trades in this city.

If there is a single one of the objects of the Council which are prominent, this one, to drive away from the city the Orientals who are occupying the places which might be filled by Americans, is foremost. And it might be said with absolute truth as well that had there never been a Japanese carpenter employed upon the buildings of the United States naval station, there might not have been a Trades Council for several years. It was the trial of that case against Campbell and the result of the jury's determination which prompted the various union men of the city to organize so as to meet and combat the conditions now in existence.

To accomplish the ends of the Council the energies of the men at the head of the organization are now being bent toward the uniting of the various trades. There will be within a short time a series of organizers who will work under the auspices of the Council, who will endeavor to bring into the local unions all the Americans who are working at the various trades in this city. This first step, of complete organization, will be the most careful one, for it is recognized that there should be this complete unity of the forces before there may be brought on any fight for the control of a trade. When the trades are as well organized as may be expected, it is the intention of the men who are at the head of affairs to proceed to move against Oriental labor as it comes into competition with Americans.

The officers of the Trades Council are Matthew Heffern, president; J. T. Greenwood, secretary; and J. Ball, treasurer. So far, the Council comprises representatives of the following unions: Iron Molders, Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders, Electrical Workers, Carpenters, Painters, Tinners, Plumbers and Plasterers. It is expected that there will come into the Council very soon the printers, the bricklayers, the stone masons, the sailors and the longshoremen. When these have been taken in and any other unions which desire may have become affiliated, the move will be made.

There have been some difficulties in the way of union along the lines which have been laid down, owing to the fact that in the charters of some of the local unions there is a prohibition against any affiliation with another union in a National council which shall not have a National charter; also there are provisions which preclude the getting together of the various unions here, except there is a simple combination for local purposes. This point it is thought has been safeguarded in the constitution of the local Council, and the promoters of the organization do not foresee any difficulty in the way of a complete joining of all the unions of the city. There are local unions here which have no charter from the National union, owing to complications which are not known here and these may only be permitted to come together with the regular unions under special circumstances.

The fight which is to be made against Oriental labor will be first directed against the employment of the tradesmen upon work for the National government, as was the case in the matter of the Navy Department buildings. Then there will be a wider application of the principle made, and it is believed that there may be some degree of success attained in this struggle. There is said to be a strong feeling of conservatism in the Council in that upon previous occasions where local unions have sought to make any union with what have been known to be "alien" unions, the Council has refused to grant such a union, simply for fear that upon the would-be strikers and keeps the peace. It is said that there are two strong sentiments in the Council. One is against a strike where arbitration may be brought in, and the other is against any future combination with laborers, such as the planation hands. The sentiment of labor found yesterday in the Council is that it would be drawn to make the Council stand out for the strikers of the single trade which might have a grievance, when the working members might give financial assistance to the strikers. The Council will attempt to secure its full membership before the end of the year.

THE SISAL FIBER CROP

Yield From Large Hawaiian Acreage.

The directors of the Hawaiian Sisal Fiber Company held a special meeting yesterday morning at which W. C. Weedon, the Secretary and Treasurer, presented a report of his investigations into the mainland market for the product of the company's plantation at Sisal, near Ewa, Oahu, and presented also estimates for machinery with which to equip the plantation. Those present were Cecil Brown, President; W. C. Weedon, Secretary and Treasurer, and A. H. Turner, manager.

Reports were made at the meeting indicating that the industry in the Hawaiian Islands had passed the experimental stage, and that in the neighborhood of 150 acres of sisal would soon be taken off. After the reports were submitted and read a committee, consisting of the Secretary and manager, was appointed to make certain recommendations as to the machinery and equipment needed for a cleaning plant, the same to be submitted to the stockholders at their forthcoming annual meeting in February.

The Treasurer's report showed four points of interest. First, that Hawaii can successfully raise fiber to compete with products elsewhere; second, that sisal hemp is not likely to get as low in price as in former years; third, that conditions of land here, especially on the lower flats, are unexcelled for sisal production; fourth, the Treasurer believed that sisal hemp in Hawaii has a remarkable future before it, and affords a splendid inducement for the investment of capital.

The company controls about 3,000 acres at Sisal, Oahu, between 500 and 700 acres of which are laid out with sisal plants at the present time. The plants yield twice a year, averaging about a ton an acre. The prevailing price for sisal is good, and the company expects to realize well on their investment this year.

Mr. Weedon submitted a large amount of correspondence bearing upon the price of machinery, shafting, engines and presses, and upon the demand for sisal. In his report presenting the result of his investigation on the mainland, he said that having previously sent samples of the fibre to C. R. Dodge, the Special Agent on Fibres in the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., he met him at the Pan-American Exposition. More samples of the local product were shown him, the agent giving them careful and critical examination, questioning him closely as to the character of the soil on the company's property. He pronounced the fibre of excellent quality, comparing favorably with any he had seen, and expressed the opinion that the nature of the coral islands was wonderfully well adapted to the cultivation of the true sisal plant.

Mr. Weedon made a visit to the Independent Cordage Company, of Toronto, Canada, and submitted to them three different growths of fibre samples. The members of the company were well pleased with them, especially the tensile strength when compared with some Manila fibre they had just received from the Philippines. The company expressed its willingness to take the entire product as it came along.

At Milwaukee he saw large distributors of binders twine, and ascertained the demand for sisal hemp is far beyond the supply and that all through the western States the farmers prefer the sisal twine. One factory manager sent a report on samples submitted to him for inspection, that they were superior. At Cleveland, Ohio, another distributor's concern for twine were much interested in the samples shown by Mr. Weedon, and expressed a desire to take the entire output, offering a good price, for a ship at Honolulu. Mr. Fitter, a prominent Philadelphia dealer of twine, expressed every confidence in the success of the local enterprise. Mr. Weedon was shown samples of sisal received by this dealer from Porto Rico, which were inferior to the Hawaiian product. Mr. Fitter asked to have a ton of the Hawaiian fibre shipped on to him that he might have it worked up and he could then determine the true value.

As to machinery, Mr. Weedon reported he had visited several factories manufacturing fibre machines. He saw the Atlee Smith machine and made a test with some also leaves upon which it did very good work, the leaves, however, were rough and green and the fibre undeveloped, but the experiment was a fair one. He looked over a machine manufactured in Paterson, N. J., which he thought was a well-built machine, and he was assured that the machines were giving the best of satisfaction wherever used.

FALLING WALL CAUSE OF DEATH

(From Thursday's daily.)

While employed in demolishing the old office of T. H. Davies & Co. early yesterday morning, Alexander Solomon, a native of California, was buried under a falling wall and instantly killed. Antonio Ferreira, a fellow laborer, narrowly escaped the same fate.

Solomon was engaged as a laborer in the demolition of the Davies building on Kaahumanu street, and had just picked up a piece of brick, when he was struck by a falling wall. He was hurled away, when he fell, a few moments later, the brick wall, which he had been working on, fell upon him with a crash, crushing him to death. The unfortunate man, Ferreira, who had time to move away, was a native of Portugal, and had been in the building for some time. He was about thirty years of age and had been twice married. His second wife having been sent to the settlement at Honolulu a few months ago. An inquest was

held over the remains yesterday afternoon and a verdict of accidental death returned.

The coroner's verdict found "That the said Alexander Solomon came to his death in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1902, from injuries received due to an accident while employed in tearing down an old building, the property of T. H. Davies & Co., by having a large number of brick fall upon his person, thereby causing instantaneous death."

The verdict is signed by C. F. Chillingworth, coroner; William Savidge, Wm. H. Coney, F. Friedman, E. E. Mossman, W. A. Handy and Thos. R. Lucas, jury.

RUN OVER BY PAIN'S TRAM CAR

(From Thursday's daily.)

About nine o'clock last night a native named Kanai was run over by one of Pain's cars, near the King-street bridge, and sustained a broken leg and severe injuries to his head.

It appears that the injured man was walking along the car track a little way from the bridge when a car driven at a high rate of speed came along and knocked him down. Deputy Sheriff McGurn, who was near at hand, seeing that the man was badly hurt, telephoned for the patrol wagon. When it arrived Kanai was placed inside and taken to the Queen's hospital.

It was found that the unfortunate man had sustained a fracture of the left leg, below the knee. His nose was also broken.

When picked up Kanai appeared to be dazed. He was not drunk and his peculiar condition was a puzzle to those who saw him. He clung very tightly to a small bundle which he was carrying, and on the way to the hospital it became untied and two tins of opium rolled out.

From this incident and Kanai's dazed condition, it looks as though he had been indulging in a quiet smoke, and was either too stupefied to realize the danger he was in from the approaching car or was unable to get out of the way of it. Up to a late hour last night the driver of the car had not been arrested.

PAIN PLANS TO KEEP UP FIGHT

That Pain's transit system will be on deck for some time yet, and that there promises to be another chapter of tramway politics in the Legislature, is foreboded by the following from the Home Rule Republican, Mrs. R. W. Wilcox's newspaper:

We do not see why the missionary organ makes so many cartoons of Mr. Pain. He does not bother anybody. He only has cars that conveys you all, you ungrateful beings. You people never kicked until the electric cars came in sight. Now they are the real thing. But when rainy weather appears the Pain cars take the cake. We are sorry that we are not a conductor. We would make you all walk in the rain and storm, as the Pain cars are not good enough to carry you, you swells of the highest. But all we can say is that the Pain cars will never give up till the next Legislature, when he will have his beautiful electric cars running. The Home Rule party will support his bill, and don't you forget it. Mr. Pain had his electric cars here first, so we do not see why he should not have them running.

This should be good for another \$300 milk bill.

WILL PAY CARE OF PORTO RICAN

W. O. Smith, secretary of the Planters' Association, has informally notified the Board of Health of his willingness of the association to stand the expense of the care of the insane Porto Rican up to the present time. The bill for the treatment of the man at the Insane Asylum was presented to the association a few weeks ago, and payment was refused. Mr. Smith stated yesterday that he could promise the payment of the expense (something over a hundred dollars) up to the present time, but that the Planters' Association would not be longer responsible for the care of the Porto Rican, and did not intend to make this a precedent for future action. He said also that Mr. Gilman was not at all certain that he had agreed to care for the man, but to save further trouble the present expense would be borne. It is understood that the Board of Health will accept this settlement of what promised to be a vexing question, as recovery by legal process does not seem assured.

WAITEY BLOCK IS UNDER WAY

Ground was broken yesterday for the new Waitey building, on King street adjoining the Collins building, and extending to the alley next adjoining the Metropolitan Meat Company.

The building will be constructed by the Hawaiian Engineering and Construction Company. It will be of brick and for the present will be a two-story building. It is to be built on the site of the old two-story building which was destroyed by fire in 1900.

The plans for the building have been prepared by the Hawaiian Engineering and Construction Company. The building will be a two-story building, and will be built on the site of the old two-story building which was destroyed by fire in 1900.

AN ATTACK ON ONE MOONIA WARRIOR OFF. Some time ago a daughter of a native chief, who was a native of the island of Oahu, was killed by a native warrior. The warrior was a native of the island of Oahu, and was a member of the same tribe as the chief's daughter. The warrior was killed by the chief's daughter, and the chief's daughter was killed by the warrior. The warrior was a native of the island of Oahu, and was a member of the same tribe as the chief's daughter. The warrior was killed by the chief's daughter, and the chief's daughter was killed by the warrior.

BOLD BURGLAR CAUGHT WITH HEAVY IRON SAFE

(From Wednesday's daily.)

THE police think that in Manuel Claudina, who was arrested last night, they have at last, in safe keeping, one of the parties responsible for some of the numerous burglaries which have occurred in Honolulu during the last few months.

Claudina, who is a young Porto Rican of small stature, was arrested last night by Captain Parker, in the house of W. Hough, on Richards street, nearly opposite the palace gates. About 7:45 p. m. Mrs. Hough and family and two boarders were eating supper in the house, when their attention was attracted by a noise in an adjoining room. H. Simpson and G. Crozier, who were of the party at the table, immediately left the room and proceeded to investigate the cause of the strange sounds.

They stealthily entered the next room, and a remarkable sight greeted their astonished vision. By the open window stood a man who was in the act of lowering a small iron safe from the room to the lanai. One of the young men went around by the outside, while the other stood by the door of the room, to cut off the burglar's retreat.

The intruder took alarm, however, and made a run for it, only to be captured just as he reached the street.

The police station was at once notified of the occurrence, and Captain Parker was soon on the scene. He placed the man under arrest, and took him and the safe to the station house, where he gave his name as Manuel Claudina, and said that he had come to the Islands a year ago. He strenuously denied knowing anything about the safe, which was found on the lanai and was held for investigation. With the safe were found two valuable silk dresses which the thief had helped himself to and dropped in his flight. The safe was a remarkably heavy affair, weighing over thirty pounds, and is a very cumbersome thing to lift. Just how the man was going to pack it away is somewhat of a puzzle. It belongs to Fred Wundenberg, and contained no money, but a number of valuable papers, of worth, however, only to their owner. Claudina had evidently, by some unknown means, become aware that there was a safe in the house, to be had for the taking away, and jumped at the conclusion that

there must be money in it. Claudina denied to an Advertiser reporter that he had had anything to do with the safe. He denied, in fact, that he had been inside Mrs. Hough's house. He said that about 6:45 o'clock last night he was passing along Richards street and saw two countrymen of his, a man and a woman, rush out of Mr. Hough's garden and disappear down the street. He walked on, wondering why the couple had acted so strangely, and it was not long before two men came out of the house, grabbed him and sent for a policeman. At the police station he stated that he lived in a house adjoining the brewery. He said that he did not know where the man and woman lived who had run away.

Soon after Claudina had been locked up, a man arrived at the police station, and casually mentioned that about 6:30 p. m., while walking along Queen street, he had seen Antonio Colon, a notorious Porto Rican woman, with two Porto Rican men, going across the Judiciary grounds from Queen street toward the Opera House. In reply to a question from Captain Parker, he stated that the woman was living in a house kept by an Italian, back of the brewery.

Captain Parker immediately dispatched officers in search of Antonio Colon, and she was found in the house mentioned by Captain Parker's informant, together with another Porto Rican, by name Olympia Mendez. They were taken to the police station, along with a trunk found in the room. The trunk was opened, and in it were found a number of silver spoons and a quantity of rich silk which Mendez said he had purchased on a plantation.

He denied having had anything to do with the robbery at Mrs. Hough's house, and was held for investigation. Antonio Colon admitted that he had been on Queen street at the time mentioned by Captain Parker, but said that she knew nothing of the matter of the safe. She was allowed to go after a searching examination.

The police will investigate the matter thoroughly today. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth has no doubt but that Claudina is the man who attempted to get away with the safe, and is of the opinion that through his arrest a number of recent crimes in the burglary line will be satisfactorily cleared up.

THE CURRENT PHASES OF ANGLICAN CHURCH TROUBLE

EDITOR ADVERTISER: Will you, with your usual courtesy, allow me space to correct the statements made in your issue this morning under the above heading, and apparently taken from the Star of yesterday evening. I attribute no blame to the reporter of the Star, if on a Tuesday morning, in the middle of letters for the Kinai, I failed in a few words to make clear the several issues involved by the recent action of our Diocesan Synod, the result of which was the subject of the notice issued on Dec. 27. It is unfortunate that what he intended to print could not have been submitted to me prior to publication. What I wish particularly to be corrected is the statement I am supposed to have made to the effect that all persons who do not register will be considered as not being members of the church. Nothing that I said was intended to convey any such meaning. I did endeavor to point out that there being no place under the constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church for an organization such as that of the Second Congregation, the members of that congregation would now be so many individual members of the church within the cathedral parish. By registering the communicants of that congregation would have the right of voting for the lay officers of the cathedral for the year 1902. If they did not register they would have no voice in any election till January, 1903, for no further change will be made in the government of the cathedral in April. But no one

will lose any of his church privileges by not registering, and more than one's rights of citizenship are impaired by not exercising the privilege of voting. St. Andrew's Cathedral is the parish church of all persons in Honolulu who are members either of the Anglican Church in Hawaii, or of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and thither all should resort for all the ministrations of religion and all are welcome. At the same time it is open to any person who so desires to create a new parochial organization and build a new church, with the consent of the ecclesiastical authority. But for any to entertain the idea that for which members of the Second Congregation sent a special delegate to San Francisco, and they should be the last persons to complain. As I pointed out to a deputation from the Second Congregation, no ground whatever remains for strife or division. The alternative is before you which can be chosen in peace and harmony. On the one hand you have the cathedral in which to worship, or on the other hand the city is now large enough for another church to be built. But for any to entertain the idea that for which members of the Second Congregation sent a special delegate to San Francisco, and they should be the last persons to complain. As I pointed out to a deputation from the Second Congregation, no ground whatever remains for strife or division. The alternative is before you which can be chosen in peace and harmony. On the one hand you have the cathedral in which to worship, or on the other hand the city is now large enough for another church to be built. But for any to entertain the idea that for which members of the Second Congregation sent a special delegate to San Francisco, and they should be the last persons to complain. As I pointed out to a deputation from the Second Congregation, no ground whatever remains for strife or division. 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caused considerable excitement among the guests.

KING GAVE THE RIGHT

Wharf Privileges on Pearl Harbor Shores.

(From Wednesday's daily)

The Honolulu Plantation Co. will probably conclude its offer of evidence in the Pearl Harbor condemnation case today or tomorrow. Yesterday was taken up with the hearing of testimony of plantation managers as to the value of the lease of the property taken by the government. The estimates varied from \$275,000 to \$400,000 and today more sugar men will be placed on the stand to tell what they believe the leasehold interest is worth. There were the usual long interruptions of witnesses by argument, until finally Judge Estee told the attorneys that they must waste no more time, as he wished to be done in time to hold court in Hilo on the last Monday in January.

Judge Estee made an important ruling during the morning upon the admission of evidence relative to the dock rights of the defendant. "The court has studied this matter very carefully," said he, "and has examined the original treaty made between the United States and the King of Hawaii in 1887, wherein the King granted to the United States all the water rights to Pearl Harbor, then known as Pearl River. The court rules out all evidence relating to wharf rights because the United States already owns all such privileges and no one can get riparian rights in Pearl Harbor under this grant made to the United States by the King."

LOW ON THE STAND.

Manager Low resumed the stand at the opening of court yesterday morning. He said that the soil of the condemned land was similar to that of the surrounding plantations, and was made up from a flow from the same crater. There were two distinct characters of soil, lava or adobe and red coral.

The court ruled out the question as to what this land would produce in tons of sugar, saying: "The Supreme Court has decided that in condemnation suits the amount of any particular article which might be produced cannot be inquired into, as this is a question which depends entirely upon methods of cultivation, management, climate and irrigation."

Manager Low told also of the improvements made by the Honolulu Plantation Co. stating that the land had been entirely cleared of brush and rock, that 250 acres had been ploughed and 106.4 acres had been cleared of rock. He told also of laying pipe lines to the well and the construction of three dwellings for overseers, boarding houses, kitchens, bath rooms, store rooms and houses for the laborers, about forty buildings in all. It cost about \$30 per acre to clear the land, but this question and answer were afterwards ruled out. Mr. Dunne in his objection contended that the jury had only to do with the actual condition of the land as it stood July 17th, 1901, and it had nothing to do with any work or cost for putting it in that condition.

Mr. Low, in response to the question as to the value of the leasehold interest in the lands in question, said in his opinion it was worth \$400,000.

On cross-examination Mr. Low said he was manager of the defendant company and received a salary of \$3000 per year, and was otherwise financially interested in the plantation. He testified also that sugar had been raised on the land at one time about an acre was under cultivation by a Chinese a few years ago. He did not believe that the establishment of the naval station would do any good to the defendant, and Mr. Dunne then sprang upon him a question as to whether the rates for shipping sugar were not to be lowered fifty cents per ton upon the completion of Pearl Harbor. The witness replied that the contract did not call for such a reduction, but that upon the completion of the harbor a new contract was to be made, and the rate submitted to a board of arbitration. Mr. Dunne also introduced a bit of paper in Low's handwriting wherein it was admitted in the Bishop estate case that 215 acres of this land could not be cultivated. There was objection on the part of Mr. Stillman, but the paper was finally allowed to go in.

On redirect examination Manager Low testified that there was an up-to-date mill upon the plantation, that the land condemned was an integral part of the plantation, and that losing this tract would have serious effect in that it would leave a lot of dead capital in the mill, also in the railroads and other equipment, management and running expense. Witness testified that \$50,000 was already invested in clearing this land, but the expense was stricken out upon objection by Mr. Dunne, on the ground that clearing was not an improvement within the meaning of the law.

OTHER TESTIMONY

In the afternoon W. A. Galloway, manager of Waiialua Plantation, was put on the stand and testified that the condemned land was worth \$200,000 for sugar purposes.

A. Ahrens, manager of Oahu Plantation, placed an estimate of \$275,000 upon the leasehold interest in the condemned land. His estimate was based on the supposition that the land was similar to that of the Oahu Sugar Co., was well situated and could be adapted for the raising of sugar. It took into consideration also the fact that the leasehold was for thirty-nine years, seven of which had been paid, and the remaining thirty-two years was to be estimated at an annual rental of three and a half per cent of the sugar produced upon the land. The extent of the land which can be used for cane raising is given as 242 acres, and all the estimates so far given do not take into consideration the remaining por-

tions or its adaptability for wharfage purposes. On cross-examination Mr. Ahrens said that he had accompanied the party of plantation managers and attorneys on their visit to the condemned land.

Mr. Low was then recalled and testified that there was no necessity for pumping water on this land. The question as to the cost of a ditch was ruled out, as were also questions relative to some other consideration in the lease aside from the \$20,000 paid to the Dowsett estate for the first seven years' interest.

Court adjourned at this point to 9:30 o'clock this morning. There are a number of plantation managers to be called today and also several experts in sugar values. The case may possibly go to the jury before the end of the week.

JOINT ACTION IS DESIRED

COMMITTEEMAN McStocker of the Republican organization in Hilo district will receive a letter on the Kinau, which left for the big island yesterday, from Secretary pro tem Avery of the Territorial Committee, instructing him to confer at once with Messrs. W. G. Walker and E. W. Eastep of the Hilo district committee, and pass upon some one to succeed Mr. Gibb, resigned. The instructions are that the members of the committee should take joint action in the selection. Mr. McStocker had already suggested J. Castle Ridgway.

Secretary Avery stated that Mr. McStocker should confer with his fellow members and agree upon a successor to Mr. Gibb as a member of the Central Committee. That gentleman being chosen, the Hilo committee will then choose one of their number and "nominate" him for appointment to the chairman of the Territorial Central Committee, as a member of the Executive Committee from the first district. Copies of the letter to Mr. McStocker were also sent to Messrs. Eastep and Walker.

Mr. McStocker's letter to the Territorial Committee relative to Mr. Ridgway, dated December 31, 1901, was as follows: In pursuance of your request that I forward the name of a gentleman to fill the vacancy in this committee caused by the resignation of Mr. James Gibb, I have, upon the principle that the town of Hilo should be distinctly represented on this committee, I representing Puna, and Mr. Walker, Hamakua, consulted several influential members of the republican party in Hilo, among them being Messrs. Kennedy, Peck, Rice, Haworth, Little, Purdy, Lyman, etc. I find a majority favor the appointment of Mr. J. Castle Ridgway.

I therefore present the above name as successor to Mr. Gibb.

Judge Carl Smith, as president of the Republican Club, Second Precinct, First District (Hilo), sent a recommendation, backed by a petition, for the appointment of Albert Horner as Mr. Gibb's successor. A peculiar feature of Judge Smith's recommendation is, that there is nowhere on file in the Republican headquarters any notification that such a club has ever been in official existence. During the last campaign reports as to the organization of such a club were lacking, although there is no doubt that the club was properly organized, but they failed to notify the headquarters of it. It is the intention of Secretary Avery to prompt the gentlemen belonging to that club to put themselves officially on record, that no embarrassment will result in future transactions.

The following letter of thanks, pursuant to the vote of the Territorial Central Committee, at its meeting on Monday night, was yesterday forwarded to former Secretary E. R. Hendry, resigned:

Hon. Eugene R. Hendry,

U. S. Marshal for Hawaii.

Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to inform you that I am instructed by the Republican Territorial Central Committee of Hawaii to inform you that the committee has accepted with regret your resignation as secretary, dated December 9, 1901, and ordered that a vote of thanks be tendered you for your active and zealous work on behalf of this committee and the republican party of this Territory, during your incumbency of said office from the original formation of the party in this Territory.

I remain, most sincerely yours,

J. D. AVERY,

Secretary Pro Tem

ENGINEERS ASK

DEFENSE PLANS

There is at the Army Department at Washington the greatest interest in what is proposed by the board of officers for the defense of these islands.

Recent reports received from San Francisco show that the chief of engineers has asked specially that there be sent to him at once the report of the board, and as well all subsidiary information gathered by the officers while here.

Commander Hens reported to Captain Slaker that the report of the board had been given all the final touches and was ready for dispatch when the last mail left San Francisco, and there seems no reason to believe that the document is not now in the hands of the chief.

General Gillespie, the new chief of the corps of engineers, U. S. A., is a man who has in the past shown the greatest interest in all that concerns these islands, and a year ago recommended that there be an appropriation for the survey of all the harbors of the group as a preliminary to the improvement of them.

It was upon this suggestion that the item was placed in the Rivers and Harbors bill, although it was taken out finally in conference, owing to the lack of support given the item by members.

It is the plan to have the recommendations of the board approved and appropriations made at once.

A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR BOWEL TROUBLES.

Rev. J. M. Yingling, pastor of the Bedford St. M. E. Church, Cumberland, Md., U. S. A., says: "It affords me great pleasure to recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I have used it and know others who have never known it to fail."

For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

WILL BRING IN MOBILES

Plans for Trial of the Steam Wagons.

WITH THE coming of the Alameda there will be made another and determined attempt to interest Honolulu people in an automobile. According to the letters received by his firm, C. S. Holloway of Grimwood, Richardson & Holloway, has taken for these islands the exclusive agency for the Mobile Company of America, and will bring with him several carriages, which will be used for tests in runs about Oahu.

The carriages which are to be received at this time comprise a surrey, a dos-a-dos, a wagon and a wagonette, the latter having a capacity of at least twelve passengers. These are of the latest patterns, the ones which have met with the greatest success in the States, and which are now in use in great numbers, especially in the East. Upon the arrival of the vehicles they will be put into commission and will be given public trials, which will afford the greatest possible tests of their efficiency.

It is learned that there have been given tentative assurances that in the event of the successful operation of the cars in this climate, that these will be the kind of vehicles which will be put on the run between the city proper and Waikiki by W. C. Peacock of the Moana Hotel Company. Several kinds of carriages have been investigated by J. H. Rothwell of the same company, in the States, and the fact that there will be exhaustive tests made right on the ground, had the result of securing the conditional contract for the new firm.

The cars which are reported upon the way here are not of the lightest pattern as have been the preliminary steam carriages which have been seen here, but are solid enough to stand the strain of a heavy pull. Thus the smallest carriage instead of a three-horsepower engine, which is the size put into the same vehicle under ordinary circumstances, will have six-horsepower, and the larger cars an engine in proper proportion to this one.

The carriages are those which are designed for out of town use, and for this reason their capacity for storage of fuel and water is so great that they may be run for 100 miles upon a full reservoir of fuel. It is estimated that this will permit the longest trip which might be wanted by any driver here, as there would be no difficulty in securing a supply of gasoline or distillate within that radius of Honolulu. The carriages will be able to make the trip around the island with ease and it is estimated that there would be no difficulty in obtaining fuel on any island of the group within the sphere of action of the machine.

There have been placed already several orders for the vehicles contingent upon the tests being up to the expectations. The carriage is the same one which made the sensational ascent of an inclined plane to the top of Madison Square Garden during the automobile show last winter, and is manufactured at Rhinebeck-on-Hudson, just out of New York, by a company of which John Brisson Walker is the head. The firm of engineers which is making the departure in securing the agency, it is said, will make careful tests before committing themselves to the carriage as a success in this climate. It is thought that owing to the warmth here the objection to the steam wagons, which is made in colder climates, of the condensation of the steam, leaving a white trail behind the wagon, will be done away with, and there will be no such disturbance, and little noise, accompanying the operation of the machines.

It is said to be planned to hold a public test as soon as the machines have arrived and have been set up.

NAVAL OFFICES SOON TO BE READY

The new building being erected upon the naval station for the use of Captain Merry will be completed about the middle of this month, and all the navy offices in the city will be removed to the new structure. The pay office, now in the Capitol building, will be given a place, as will also the medical inspector, engineers and commander of the Frodoque. The medical inspector is a new appointment for Honolulu. Dr. W. E. Taylor holds the position by virtue of appointment recently made upon the recommendation of Captain Merry. Dr. Taylor ranks as a lieutenant colonel in the medical corps and until his appointment was on the retired list. He holds commissions signed by President Buchanan, Abraham Lincoln and U. S. Grant, but was placed on the retired list in the eighties, after twenty-five years' service, because of an injury. He was for a time instructor at the University of California, and came to Honolulu recently because of ill health.

In the District Court yesterday a young man named Pedrick was fined one dollar for having committed an assault and battery on a young woman named Edwards. It appeared that Pedrick took Edwards as some resulting remarks that Edwards addressed to a lady friend of his on New Year's day at the Healan's Yacht and Boat Club dance, and when he met him at Waikiki on the following Saturday gave him a good thrashing.

In imposing a criminal fine Judge Willcox remarked: "The defendant that he had behaved chauntment too long, and that as he had taken the young lady out with him he would have been a cur had he not protected her from the insult offered by Edwards."

The new Funahou Preparatory building at Oahu College is nearing completion.

WHARVES UNDER WAY

Harbor Work to Be Pushed on Rapidly.

WORK UPON the construction of the new Bishop estate wharves at the Waikiki end of the harbor has been inaugurated. The force of men which has been put on by the contractors, Cotton Brothers & Co., is now building the retaining wall on the mauka side of the slip. This will be followed by the construction of walls all around the proposed slip.

As soon as the wall has been built along the mauka side the work of dredging for the slip will be put under way. For this task the great dredger of the firm will be used, the heavy scoop which was built for the purpose of deepening the slips at the naval docks are again coming into play. The material which is taken from the bottom will be dumped upon the triangular shaped lot of the estate lying seaward of the wharves, and any excess after this space has been filled in will be deposited further along on the sea front of the lands of the owners.

There will be built at the front of the slip where it lies open to the Ala Moana, a wall to retain the road, and this will be finished to a sufficient height to protect passers-by. The slip will be 520 feet long on the shortest side and fifteen feet more on the long side. The wharf shed on the mauka side of the slip will extend forty feet over the water, so that the proper slope may be given to the sides of the dredged slip between the wharves, and twenty feet back over the wall, resting upon the newly-made ground. These lots will be made high above the tide level and a railroad will run along the sides of the wharves, clear to the sea end.

The shed which will be built along the mauka side of the new slip will be only fifty feet wide, but it will have the same foundation as its opposite and will be similarly equipped with rail connections with the water-front. This railroad will be of great benefit to the iron works, as it will enable the immediate removal of any part of a steamer which may be in need of repair to the shops, and a quick and cheap return as well. The dredgings which will be removed from the slip will either be pumped away from the scoop dredge or hauled in dump cars as may be developed to be the cheaper method of handling. It is expected by the contractors that there will be about the same sort of bottom encountered as was found when the naval docks were cut out.

While this work is being inaugurated at the Waikiki end of the harbor the dredging of the mauka slip along the new Hackfeld wharf will be taken up at once. The builders of the wharf do not believe that there is to be found any hard stuff in the bottom there, and they will push the work along as fast as possible, so that the dredger will be liberated for the work at the other end of the bay. Fine progress is being made upon the new wharf and the placing of the floor beams is almost finished. The building of the sheds will be started within the next week. The dredgings from the new slip will be used to fill in Aala park, and also accumulated there for the purpose of filling in any new streets which may be undertaken in the future.

The frame work of the new dredger which is to be used by Clark & Henry upon the Pearl Harbor bar opening has been erected and the house is partly up. There is already on board the scow much of the machinery which will be used in the dredger, and this will be put together as soon as the house is completed. There are now building two scows which will be used to handle the dredgings, and in addition the scow borrowed from the Oahu Plantation Company is being outfitted with a pile driving rigging. There is a halt in the work of surveying the work to be done at the bar owing to the fact that stakes must be set by this dredger before the survey may be completed. There will be little delay now before the actual work of dredging will be under way.

THE SECOND CONGREGATION

Bishop Willis states that all persons who have not signed the cathedral parish roll, which he expects to publish tomorrow night, will be considered as not being members of the church. He intimates also that failure to sign the roster by certain ones means that a person is not to be considered as a member of the church, and that all persons failing to take advantage of the Bishop's proposal to join the cathedral parish will be considered as outside the church.

The Bishop does not state that the members of the Second Congregation will sign. He says that he is disappointed in not being able to build over an undivided church to the American Bishop as he had planned.

Bishop Willis says he has several times made Rev. Alex. Mackintosh offer which had been accepted by the church, but that he has not been able to get the offer made with the proviso that he give to do. Even had the friends of Mr. Mackintosh desired a canonry for him, the Bishop asserts he would not have withheld that honor. His Lordship claims that Mr. Mackintosh's friends wanted all or nothing to which proposition he could not consent. The Bishop does not believe a man can serve the church and the state at the same time, and that it was upon this rock he and Mr. Mackintosh split.

The Bishop has clearly intimated that he intends to revoke Mr. Mackintosh's license to preach or perform any of the duties of a minister.

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